

THE AMERICAN RESEARCH HOSPITAL FOR
CHILDREN IN KRAKOW, POLAND

R E P O R T

OF

HON. THOMAS E. MORGAN, Chairman
Committee on Foreign Affairs

PURSUANT TO

H. Res. 84

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN
AFFAIRS TO CONDUCT THOROUGH STUDIES AND
INVESTIGATIONS OF ALL MATTERS COMING WITHIN THE
JURISDICTION OF SUCH COMMITTEE

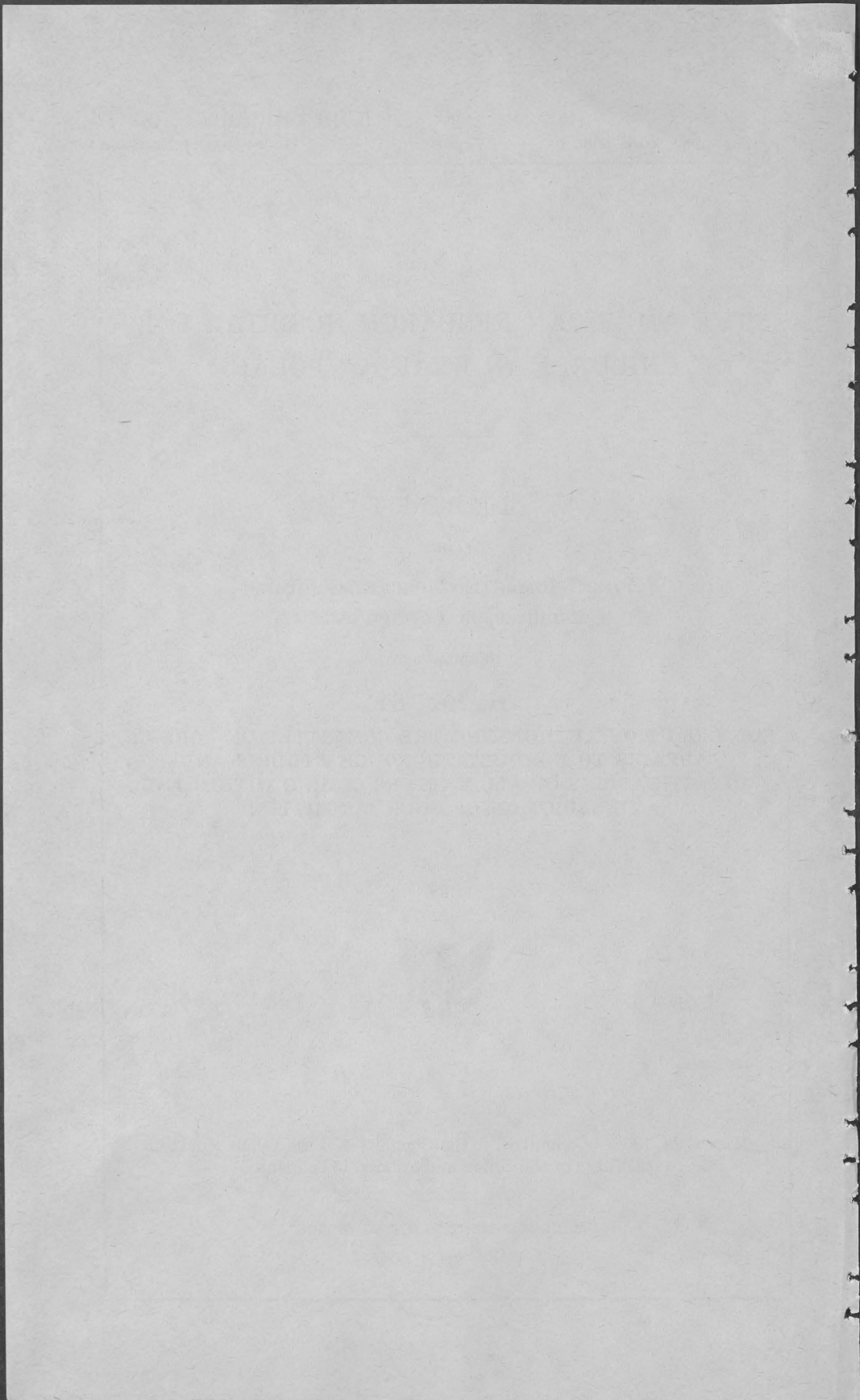


MARCH 24, 1966.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
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INTRODUCTION

During the month of December 1965, in advance of the annual congressional review of our national foreign policy programs, I headed a special study mission to Europe. Three members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs—Hon. Clement J. Zablocki, of Wisconsin, chairman of the Subcommittee on the Far East and the Pacific; Hon. Edna F. Kelly, of New York, chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe; and Hon. James G. Fulton, of Pennsylvania—joined with me in reviewing the major issues in our relations with Europe. We discussed these issues and problems—including the various aspects of the conflict in Vietnam—with a number of our ambassadors, with other foreign area and policy specialists, and with officials of foreign governments. The latter included Foreign Minister Guy Couve de Murville, of France; Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Winiewicz, of Poland; Prime Minister Aldo Moro, of Italy; and officials of the Foreign Ministry of Spain, notably Sr. Pedro Cortina, the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Sr. Angel Sagaz, Director General of the Foreign Ministry for Relations with the United States.

Our mission in Europe also afforded us the opportunity to participate in the dedication of the American Research Hospital for Children in Krakow, Poland. This modern, well-designed and well-constructed hospital will serve as a center for teaching and research in children's diseases. Initiated by private American effort, and supported financially by the U.S. Government pursuant to authority originally recommended in 1959 by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the hospital will be administered by the Medical Academy of Krakow. It constitutes the nucleus of a new medical center proposed for the medical academy.

In my view, this unique and humanitarian project, intended primarily as a gift from the people of the United States to the children of Poland, is in a larger sense a gift to all children—for, hopefully, the medical advances achieved in that institution will be shared by, and benefit, the children of other countries and other continents.

The report which follows briefly describes the history and the dedication of the American Research Hospital for Children in Krakow—a facility which has been of continuing interest to many Members of Congress and to the American public.

THOMAS E. MORGAN,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs.

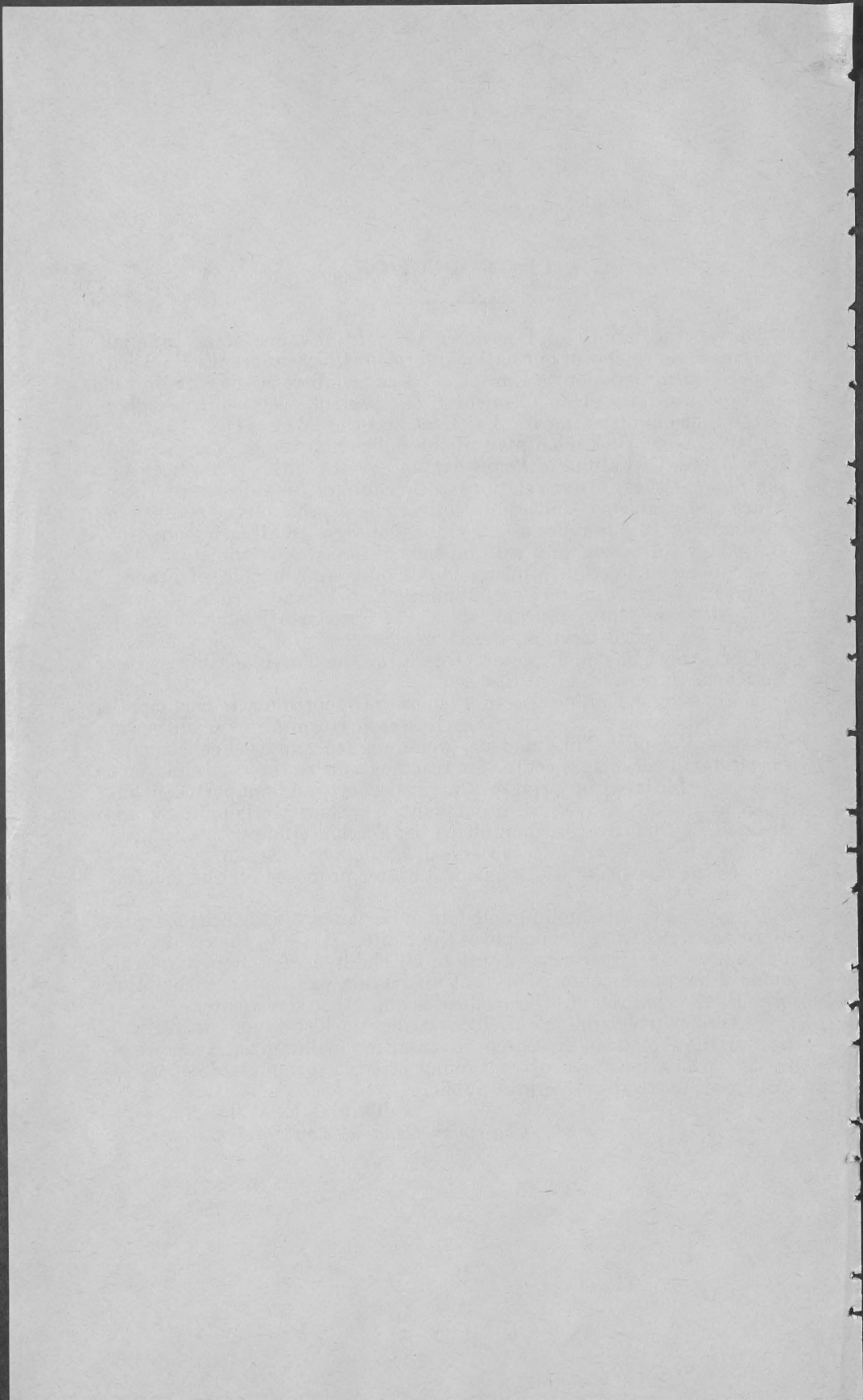
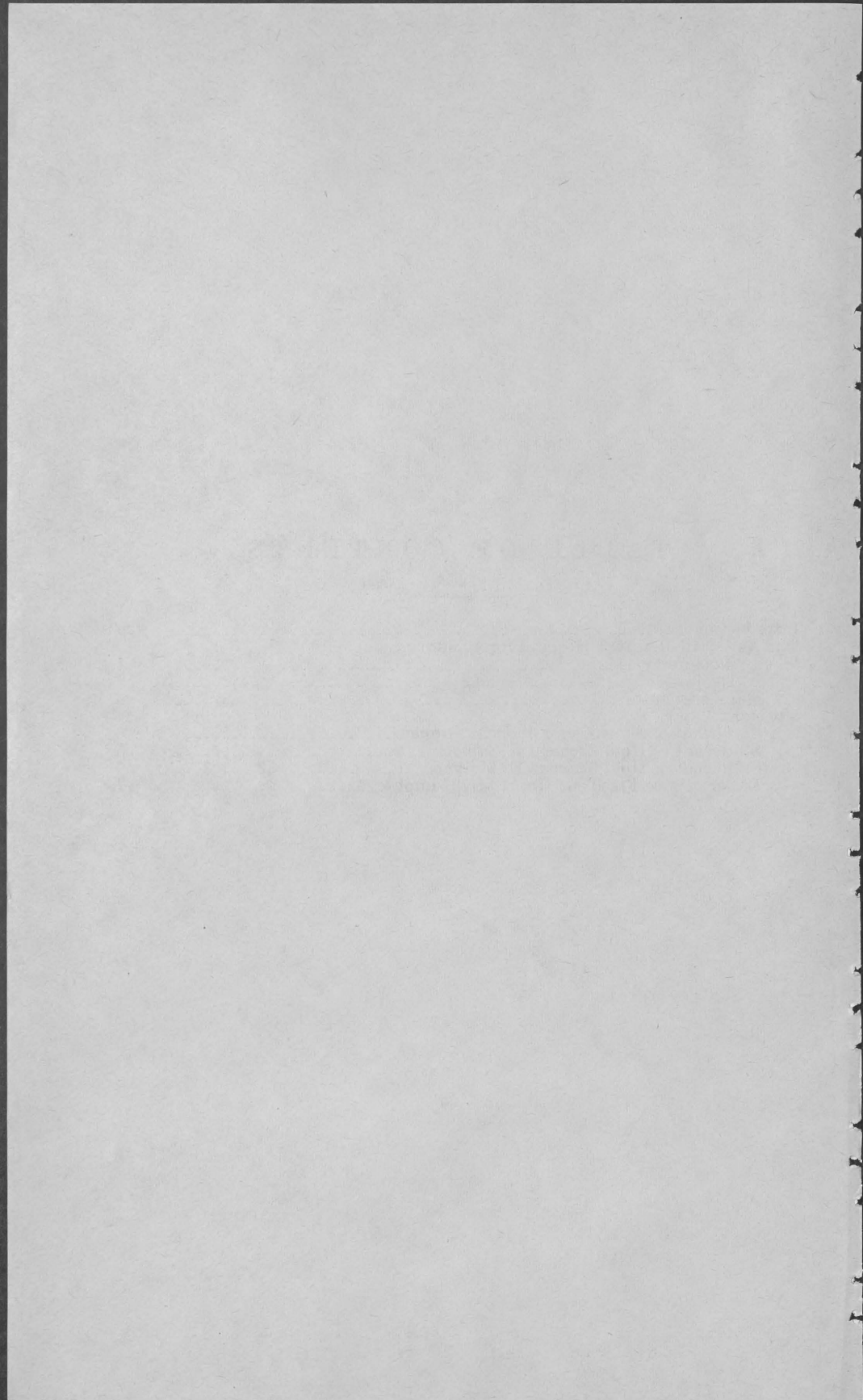


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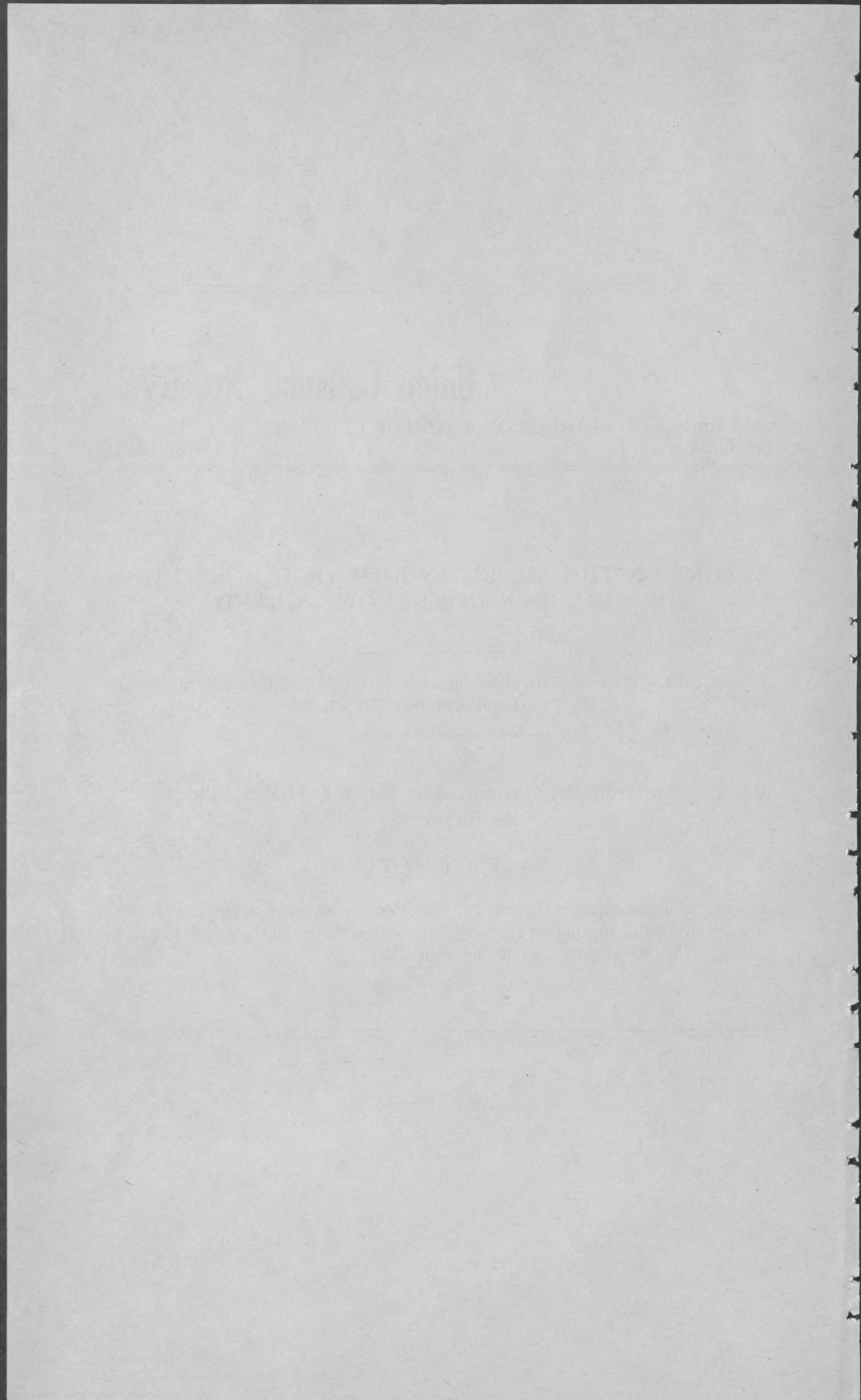
REPORT ON THE AMERICAN RESEARCH HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN IN KRAKOW, POLAND

MARCH 24, 1966.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
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Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted
the following

R E P O R T

[Pursuant to a resolution (H. Res. 84, 89th Cong.) authorizing the Committee
on Foreign Affairs to conduct thorough studies and investigation of all matters
coming within the jurisdiction of such committee]



THE AMERICAN RESEARCH HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN IN KRAKOW, POLAND

A. BACKGROUND

The American Research Hospital for Children stands amidst gently rolling hills, overlooking the city of Krakow, Poland—the ancient seat of the Polish kings and the second largest city of modern-day Poland. It comprises a complex of contemporary, glass-and-stone buildings which house a 320-bed hospital center specially designed for teaching and research in children's diseases. The equipment in the hospital's modern operating rooms, in its research, clinical, and diagnostic laboratories, and in its wide range of X-ray facilities—in addition to such service equipment as sterilizers, elevators, air conditioners, power generators, kitchen and laundry machines—was manufactured in the United States and embodies up-to-date American technology. The entire project reflects some of our most progressive concepts in hospital design, construction, and furnishings, and—with proper staffing and administration—should become one of the outstanding medical facilities in all of Europe.

The idea of constructing this hospital originated in 1958 with Mr. Wladek Biernacki-Poray, a Polish-born American architect from Montclair, N.J. Conceived as a project which would provide a concrete expression of good will from the American people to the people of Poland, and at the same time help overcome the dearth of medical facilities in that country—the hospital soon gained widespread interest. A national sponsoring organization, The American Research Hospital in Poland, Inc., engaged in marshaling support for the project and included among its members Vice President (then Senator) Hubert H. Humphrey; Senators Jacob K. Javits, Frank Church, Claiborne Pell, Edmund S. Muskie, and Harrison A. Williams, Jr.; Representatives John J. Rooney and Clement J. Zablocki; and such other prominent Americans as Hon. Robert D. Murphy, president, Corning Glass International; James C. Dudley, Cyrus J. Lawrence & Sons; Joseph R. Eggert, Jr., Abraham & Strauss, New York City; John H. Page, International Nickel Co.; Ralph J. Maffei, Abraham & Strauss, New York City; Howard A. Rusk, M.D., Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of New York University, Bellevue Medical Center; Edgar R. Baker, Time-Life International; Percival F. Brundage, Price Waterhouse & Co.; Norman Cousins, editor, Saturday Review; Gardner Cowles, president, Cowles Magazines & Broadcasting, Inc.; Robert E. Gross, M.D., Children's Hospital, Boston; Hon. W. Averell Harriman, U.S. Department of State; Charles A. Janeway, M.D., Children's Hospital, Boston; Stephen P. Mizwa, LL.D., president, Kosciuszko Foundation; Richard W. Reuter, director, Food for Peace; Mrs. Wanda Roehr, president, W. Roehr Foundation; Mrs. Artur Rubinstein, and Mrs. Wladek Biernacki-Poray.

It should also be noted that the Cooperative for American Remittances to Everywhere—CARE—has had a continuing interest in the project and has contributed significantly to its success.

In 1959, an amendment to section 400(c) of the Mutual Security Act, offered by Representative Clement J. Zablocki, opened the way for the use of Polish zlotys, accruing to the account of the United States from the sale of our agricultural surpluses, for the construction

of a children's hospital in Poland. During the same year, the then Senator Hubert H. Humphrey was instrumental in securing the first appropriation for this purpose: the equivalent of \$50,000 in Polish zlotys was provided by the Congress for the preparation of a feasibility study by CARE. Additional funds were appropriated for architectural drawings of the hospital. Architect W. O. Biernacki-Poray undertook this task, designed the hospital, and subsequently supervised its construction.

During the succeeding 5 years, a total of \$10.4 million—\$8.2 million of it in Polish zlotys—was provided by the Congress for this project. The Polish zlotys represented less than 2 percent of the U.S. holdings of that currency. In addition, the Polish Government contributed land and services valued at the equivalent of \$1 million, and the American sponsoring committee, together with various private donors, provided the equivalent of another \$1 million, including the reported value of donated architectural and administrative services. The beautiful stained-glass window in the chapel of the American Research Hospital for Children in Krakow—the gift of The Willet Stained Glass Co., of Philadelphia, Pa.—provides an impressive example of private American philanthropy which aided in the successful completion of this project.

Construction of the hospital began in 1961 and its basic components were completed by the end of 1965. Advance training of the staff—in the United States and, later, at the hospital itself—was in process as early as 1964. The first 50 children were admitted to the new hospital in January 1966.

B. DEDICATION OF THE HOSPITAL

On December 11, 1965, a delegation representing the Government of the United States, the sponsoring American committee, and the private donors, arrived in Krakow to dedicate the American Research Hospital for Children and to present it to the Medical Academy of Krakow. Headed by U.S. Ambassador John A. Gronouski and Representative Clement J. Zablocki, the delegation included the following congressional representation:

Senator Harrison A. Williams, of New Jersey.
 Representative Edward P. Boland, of Massachusetts.
 Representative Silvio Conte, of Massachusetts.
 Representative James G. Fulton, of Pennsylvania.
 Representative Henry Helstoski, of New Jersey.
 Representative Edna F. Kelly, of New York.
 Representative John C. Kluczynski, of Illinois.
 Representative Thomas E. Morgan, of Pennsylvania.
 Representative Lucien N. Nedzi, of Michigan.
 Representative Alvin E. O'Konski, of Wisconsin.
 Representative Roman C. Pucinski, of Illinois; and
 Representative Charles A. Vanik, of Ohio.

In the opinion of the members of the delegation and of the American Embassy staff in Warsaw, the dedication was an unqualified success. The Poles extended themselves to make this a pleasant and memorable occasion. On arrival at the hospital, the American visitors were met by officials of the Polish Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Health, and Construction, as well as by officials of the city of Krakow, the Medical Academy, and by doctors and nurses who will staff the new facility—some 300 persons in all. In addition, a crowd gathered outside the gates to applaud and cheer as the vehicles carrying the Americans entered and, later, left the hospital grounds.

At the approaches to the hospital, two large billboards—erected when the construction of the project began—proclaimed the U.S. sponsorship of the project. On the terrace before the main entrance, the flags of Poland and the United States were flown, symbolizing to the onlookers the spirit of cooperation which made this unique project possible. Inside the main building, near the entrance, a large mounted plaque, set off by crossed United States and Polish flags, contains this legend:

ERECTED BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
TO PROMOTE THE WELFARE AND HEALTH
OF THE CHILDREN OF POLAND
AND DEDICATED TO THE ENDURING FRIENDSHIP
BETWEEN THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED STATES AND POLAND

Ambassador Gronouski, Chairman Morgan, and Representative Zablocki spoke on behalf of the Americans at the dedication ceremony. Their remarks appear in the appendix to this report together with the text of a letter released on that occasion by Vice President Humphrey. The speeches of the Polish officials, warm in tone, praised the new hospital and expressed appreciation for the U.S. gift. The Medical Academy of Krakow presented commemorative medals to the members of the American delegation and, in absentia, to Vice President Humphrey and Representative John J. Rooney, of New York, who were not able to be present. A tour of the hospital concluded the ceremonies at the site of the new medical center.

In the center of the city of Krakow, United States and Polish flags decked the city hall. The radio and the press (the latter in front page headlines and sizable articles) proclaimed the presence of the American delegation and the purpose of its visit. The people in the streets, in various public places visited, and at official functions, greeted the visitors with a friendly spirit. There was no question that the people of Krakow knew about the Children's Hospital, its American sponsorship, and the dedication—and that this symbol of American good will was warmly acknowledged. Earlier broadcasts by the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe, mentioned by a number of Poles, were effective in spreading the news of the dedication in advance of the delegation's arrival in Krakow. We learned subsequently that Polish radio, television, newspapers, and weekly film newsreels in other sections of that country also gave publicity to the dedication ceremonies.

While in Krakow, members of the American delegation placed wreaths at the sarcophagus of Tadeusz Kosciuszko at Wawel Castle, and at the site of the Oświęcim (Auschwitz) Concentration Camp where 4 millions Poles perished during World War II. These activities were also reported in the Krakow and Warsaw press as was the group's departure from Poland.

C. ASSESSMENT

Following the upheaval of October 1956, and the coming to power of Wladyslaw Gomulka, conditions in Poland—and that country's relations with the West—underwent a sharp change. The overt direction of Poland's governmental machinery by Soviet personnel—the heavy-handed repression of the Polish people—and the attempt to force collectivization of agriculture—began to abate. Gomulka insisted upon, and obtained, a measure of autonomy in Poland's

internal affairs. He used this authority to make life somewhat more bearable for the Polish people, and allowed a modicum of free expression to emerge in the social and cultural life of the country. Simultaneously, he moved to reestablish Poland's traditional contacts with the West. The removal of certain restrictions on emigration to the United States, a settlement involving the claims of U.S. citizens against the Polish Government, and the institution of various cultural and educational exchanges between Poland and the United States, were among the developments which ushered a new era in the relations between our two countries.

The building of the American Research Hospital for Children in Krakow must be assessed in the context of this changed climate in United States-Polish relations. Responding to Poland's serious need of foodstuffs, the U.S. Government began to furnish that country—first for Polish zlotys, redeemable over a long period of time, then on terms increasingly approaching normal commercial transactions—with our surplus agricultural commodities. Since 1957, these sales have led to the accumulation by the United States of zloty credits amounting to more than the equivalent of \$450 million.

For the present and the foreseeable future, the rate at which these zloty credits can be converted into dollars, or otherwise spent by the United States outside of Poland, is very limited. The same may be said about our opportunities for giving concrete expression to our historic friendship for the people of Poland; these, too, are severely circumscribed. For these reasons, the building of the American Research Hospital for Children in Krakow presented our Government with a unique and welcome opportunity to utilize a small portion of our zloty credits on a humanitarian project which will serve as a living testimonial to the continuing interest of the American people in the condition of life and the aspirations for freedom of the Polish people.

Judging from what we have seen and heard in Poland, the hospital ought to live up to our expectations. Its research, surgical, and treatment facilities are better than most. It has a ready-made staff composed of doctors, technicians, and nurses who will be building on the experience they have accumulated at the Medical Academy of Krakow and its various clinics. Further, the children's hospital has already established effective ties with the medical profession in the United States. A number of the hospital staff have been trained in our country. Others, we hope, will participate in various cooperative and exchange undertakings being fashioned between medical institutions in the United States—such as the Sloan-Kettering Institute of New York City—and the children's hospital in Krakow. There is every reason to expect the hospital to become an important center for the exchange of ideas and medical research results between our two countries.

As mentioned previously, the major components of the children's hospital have been completed. In order to maximize the effectiveness of this project, however, expanded research and teaching facilities—included in the original concept of the hospital as a teaching and research center—await construction. It is our understanding that some thought is being given to the advisability of providing U.S. assistance for this second phase of this project. This proposal to advance U.S. foreign policy objectives by utilizing some of our excess Polish zlotys merits careful consideration.

APPENDIX

TEXT OF AMBASSADOR JOHN A. GRONOUSKI'S REMARKS AT THE DEDICATION OF THE AMERICAN RESEARCH HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN IN KRAKOW, DECEMBER 11, 1965

The hospital we are dedicating today is a symbol—a symbol of achievement and a symbol of future promise. Polish and American resources are here combined in creating an institution dedicated to the benefit of children, the perpetual hope of mankind. Our two peoples and our two countries have joined hands to work together for the health of our children.

American participation in this project is a further pledge of our historical and continuing friendship for the Polish people. It is our hope that the success of this hospital will give birth to other cooperative ventures. It is our further hope that the spirit of cooperation bred in such an enterprise will be contagious.

Let us not be diverted from our course of cooperation. It is essential that we build on that which binds us rather than dwell on that which divides us. This is a responsibility we bear to ourselves and to the world at large.

Ours is a troubled world—a world wracked by division. These divisions distract us from the really great problems of the ages. Science is now offering us opportunities to conquer sickness and want. Together we can do it. The American people would like nothing better than to participate in such a crusade.

Let us remind the cynics that, as President Kennedy declared, "sincerity is always subject to proof." I submit that this hospital project demonstrates our good will.

I arrived in Poland less than 14 days ago with a mission and a message from President Johnson. He said, "Let trust grow between us. Let us strengthen that bond—and work together for the peace and liberty we seek for all people." That is my goal. With Polish good will and industry I am sure we can succeed in opening a new chapter in Polish-American relations.

STATEMENT BY HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, CHAIRMAN, U.S. CON- GRESSIONAL DELEGATION TO THE DEDICATION OF THE AMERICAN RESEARCH HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN IN KRAKOW, POLAND, DECEMBER 11, 1965

I want to tell you how very happy I am to take part in this ceremony opening the American Hospital for Children in Krakow.

I am sure that my feelings are shared by my colleagues from the Congress of the United States and of the hospital committee who are with us, as well as the architect, Wladyslaw Biernacki-Poray, who has devoted so much time and effort to the hospital.

I have no doubt that our Polish hosts also regard this hospital as the culmination of the cooperation of two nations for our children's welfare.

It is very appropriate that Krakow—symbol of the oldest Polish traditions in the field of culture and scholarship—is the place where our efforts—joined with those of Polish health officials and the faculty of the medical academy—have produced such fine results.

My former colleague in the Congress and on the hospital committee, Vice President Hubert Humphrey—is at this moment with us in spirit. A few days ago he wrote me how greatly pleased he is that this dream of the building of a hospital has been realized. Vice President Humphrey sees this hospital as a first step in the development of the concept he has called Health for Peace—a witness to the traditional friendship between the Polish and the American people. He has asked me also to bring his sincere greetings to the Children's Clinic of the Medical Academy in Krakow.

I believe that this fine medical institution demonstrates—as have favorably expanding United States-Polish trade relations—that it is possible that, where there is a will to do so, men of different ideological persuasions can find ways—and concrete projects—which advance the search for peace and promote human welfare. It is also visible evidence of President Johnson's expressed belief that the American dream of the Great Society does not stop at the water's edge.

May this research hospital which we dedicate today lead to further cooperative efforts and mutual understanding. May its facilities improve the health of our children. May its research contribute to the future excellence of Polish medical science and to the health and peace of our children in generations to come.

REMARKS BY HON. THOMAS E. MORGAN, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AT THE DEDICATION OF THE AMERICAN RESEARCH HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN IN KRAKOW, POLAND, DECEMBER 11, 1965

I am very pleased to be here at the dedication of the American Research Hospital for Children in Krakow, and I want to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by my good friend and colleague, Congressman Zablocki.

As a medical doctor who has spent the past 31 years in the practice of medicine as well as politics, I have long had a keen personal interest in the institution which we are dedicating today. I believe that the field of medical research and practice offers great opportunities for the advancement of human welfare and—through it—the cause of peace among nations. This children's hospital is certainly an embodiment of this belief.

As chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I was happy to cooperate with Vice President Humphrey and Congressman Zablocki in obtaining congressional approval—and the appropriation of U.S.-owned zlotys—for the construction of this hospital. Now that I see the finished product, I can attest that this was a most worthwhile undertaking. This impressive hospital reflects both the humanitarian spirit of the American people, and the best of our technological and medical "know-how." It constitutes, I am sure, a welcome addition

to your country's medical facilities and should contribute greatly to the success of your doctors' efforts on behalf of all children—not only in Poland but throughout the world.

In conclusion, I would like to extend my congratulations and best wishes to the director and the staff of the children's hospital, and to the Medical Academy of Krakow. You have a hospital that we can all be proud of. The rest is now in your hands.

THE VICE PRESIDENT,
Washington, December 1, 1965.

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI,
*House Committee on Foreign Affairs,
Rayburn Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR CLEM: I am pleased that so distinguished a congressional delegation is participating in the dedication ceremony of the American Research Hospital for Children in Poland on December 11, 1965. What an outstanding event this will be in the history of international medical cooperation. And how happy an occasion it is in the long and warm friendship of the Polish and American peoples.

As chairman of the delegation, you, Congressman Thomas E. Morgan, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Senator Harrison E. Williams, and so many other leading legislators so well represent the Congress' deep interest in this notable project.

I would be grateful if you would convey my good wishes to the Pediatric Clinic of the Medical Academy of Krakow. It is appropriate that Krakow should be the site of this inspiring facility. The hospital's location there symbolizes deep and well-deserved respect of Krakow's and Poland's long tradition of excellence in science and scholarship. So, too, the very concept of this hospital is a tribute to private American initiative, notably by Mr. Wladek O. Biernacki-Poray. In 1958, he conceived the idea of this hospital. Through the years which have followed, he has faithfully and ably advanced its cause. His own skill in the hospital's architecture and design now has brought the idea into the most modern and functional reality.

It was a privilege to have served with you on the national committee for the hospital, together with Senator Williams, Senator Claiborne Pell, Senator Edmund S. Muskie, Senator Frank Church, Senator Jacob K. Javits, Congressman John J. Rooney and with former Ambassador Robert D. Murphy as chairman and Mr. Biernacki-Poray, president.

To Harold E. Miner, president of CARE, Inc., and his associates go our thanks for CARE's invaluable service in every phase of this project. Once again, this great voluntary agency has demonstrated citizens' dedication and resourcefulness at their best.

Clem, you can be very proud in having introduced the first authorization for U.S.-owned zlotys to be used to construct this hospital. It was a privilege to work with you then, when I introduced the first appropriation amendment for the project and later, as we helped meet successive problems which arose over the years. I know the U.S. Department of State and Agency for International Development share our gratification in the project's successful conclusion.

Congress' approval of over \$8 million of U.S.-owned zlotys for this splendid purpose demonstrates our Government's and our people's

desire to put to constructive work foreign currencies generated by our overseas' sales of food. So, too, Congress' appropriation of over 2 million American dollars for the project attests to our people's willingness to invest their own tax funds for a worthy international cause.

Binational cooperation in building this new hospital constitutes, what I have termed, "Health for Peace." Health is, as you so well know, man's universal interest; peace even more so, especially to the Polish people—who suffered so deeply—and bravely—in World War II.

The hospital serves as a new "bridge" between our two peoples, a bridge—of peace and friendship—which spans the gap, resulting from other differences. May there be many more projects of "health for peace"—both bilateral and multilateral, official and private.

This hospital is a great beginning. Its 320 beds and out-patient facilities will help heal Polish children and gladden the hearts of their loved ones and friends. Already, Polish physicians who will serve there have visited our land for exchange training at leading institutions. The hospital itself will train Polish physicians in their fifth and sixth year of professional education. Its research laboratories will, we are confident, enrich the world with discoveries against scourges which are the common foe of children everywhere. The hospital will be a beacon—of idealism and realism, of Polish-American friendship and the universal good will of the healing arts.

My congratulations, Clem, to you and the delegation and best wishes on your fruitful mission.

Sincerely,

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.

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